

The Polynesian.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1852.

No. 34.

Vol. 8.

The Polynesian.

Published weekly at Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Is.,
EDWIN O. HALL, EDITOR.

TERMS.
One copy per annum, in advance, \$6.00
One copy six months, in advance, \$3.50
Single copies, 12 1/2 cts.
Advertisements.
The square, (16 lines) first insertion, \$1.00
The square, (16 lines) each continuation, 25 cts.
Half square (8 lines or less) first insertion, 50 cts.
Half square (8 lines or less) each continuation, 12 1/2 cts.
Cards, Notices, &c., not exceeding one half square, by the year, 5.00
Cards, Notices, &c., not exceeding one half square, by the year, 5.00
Early advertising not exceeding one half column, 30.00
Early advertising not exceeding one col., 60.00
Yearly advertising limited to the advertiser's business.
LOCAL ADVERTISEMENTS.—Twenty five cents per line for the first insertion, and six and one fourth cents for each subsequent insertion.
Subscription to the Polynesian is payable invariably in advance.
No transient advertisements will be inserted, unless repaid.

HOUSES, LAND, &c.

REAL ESTATE.
FOR SALE close to the beach fronting on
Kahumana and Merchant streets, in the following lots fronting on Merchant street:
No. 1, 40 ft 3 in front, 87 ft 10 in back.
No. 2, 40 ft 3 in front, 101 ft 8 in back.
No. 3, 40 ft 3 in front, 108 ft 6 in back.
No. 4, 40 ft 3 in front, 41 ft back.
No. 5, 44 ft 11 in front on Merchant st.
Do 41 ft front on Kahumana st.
Fronting on Kahumana street.
No. 6, 41 ft front, 85 ft 2 in back. Sold.
No. 7, 41 ft front, 85 ft 2 in back.
Apply to **STARKEY, JANION & CO.**
Honolulu, Sept. 26, 4-20.

VALUABLE house and lot for sale.—The new and commodious house recently erected by the subscribers, situated on Beritania st., adjoining the residence of Dr. Rooke. Said house is built in a most thorough manner of the very best materials. It contains fourteen rooms with a cellar underneath 36x28 ft. Adjoining the same is a bathing house, cook house, an excellent well of water, etc. Said house is well adapted for a hotel or genteel boarding house. For further particulars apply to **R. A. S. WOOD.**
11-19

OAHU.
To Landladies, heads of families, and others. The undersigned begs to notify that he has erected a manse at some considerable expense, and Mrs. Castles prepared to receive linen clothes &c. from any parties who may favor her with their patronage.
Ships washing taken in. **ED. CASTLES.**
Honolulu Oct. 11, 1851-3m-22. Smith St.

GREGORY'S EXPRESS

The New York Herald, of Aug. 14th, says:
"Messrs. Gregory are the first company to bring a consignment of gold dust by the Nicaragua route. The passage was made in 29 days, and when the route is completed, it is expected that it will only require about 22 days from San Francisco to New York."
Packages of every description insured, forwarded and delivered, as addressed, by the Agents as follows:
Messrs. Thompson & Hitchcock. N. York.
Messrs. Kinsley & Co. . . . 11 and 13 State st.
Boston.
Messrs. Burns, Couves & Co., New Orleans.
Messrs. "Harrison's Express" . . .
Messrs. Rawle, Drinker, & Co. . . Hongkong, China.
Messrs. Mitchell & Co. . . Honolulu, Oahu.
Our Express messengers, (having safes and state-rooms for security), on the river steamers, leave San Francisco daily at 4 o'clock, for the following Branch Offices, via Benicia and Sacramento:
Marysville, Downville, Rough and Ready, Nevada City, Mormon Island, Georgetown, Grass Valley, Coloma, Auburn, and Hangtown, Weaverville, Mines on the American, Yuba, and Feather rivers, and their forks and tributaries.
Also, by Stocton to Angels, Carson's, Jamestown, and the Mines on the Mokelumne, Calaveras, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, Merced, and Mariposa rivers.
A weekly Express is also dispatched to Humboldt, Trinity, to Portland, and other cities in Oregon, to Honolulu, Hongkong, and also, to Canton, China.
The New York correspondent of the Alta California, July 3rd, says:
"Gregory's faithful and reliable Express is waiting at San Francisco, and I will continue, hoping you will receive this, as Gregory delivers every thing entrusted to his care, whether it be a bag of gold dust worth five hundred thousand dollars, or a letter from a gold miner to his amiable and interesting wife in the Atlantic States."
N. B. This is the only Express through from the States, which runs beyond San Francisco.
Drafts at sight on the above offices.
Deposits received for safe keeping.
The highest price paid for clean gold dust.
JOS. W. GREGORY, Proprietor.
Fire proof Banking house and Remittance office, corner Merchant and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.

Liverpool Underwriters' Association.
Underwriter's Rooms, 15, Liverpool, 25th Oct.
THIS is to certify to all whom it may concern, that the Committee for managing the affairs of the Association, have appointed Messrs. Starkey, Janion & Co., to act as their agent at the Sandwich Islands, subject to the annexed instructions which shall be exhibited on all occasions where the agent may be required to act, so that no misunderstanding may arise with the parties assured or their representatives, as to the extent of authority vested in the Agent.
"No power from this Association can divest the insured, their agents, or assignors, or the masters or crews of that right over property which law has given them; but it is presumed that the assured or their representatives will readily avail themselves of the assistance of an agent, who is appointed by the underwriters to act in their behalf, and whose cooperation will facilitate the settlement of loss or damage with the underwriters."
By the Committee,
THOMAS COURT, Secy.
18-4f

BILLS OF LADING for sale at the Polynesian Office.
July 26 11-11

SUGAR! Sugar!! Sugar!!! Koloa Sugar for sale by **H. HACKFELD.**
454f

CARTS.—Six or Carts for sale by **A. P. EVERETT.**
454f

FOR SALE to arrive—4 cattle sugar mills, horse-mills with rolls 2x18 ft.
49 ft **STARKEY, JANION & CO.**

HOTELS.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.
HENRY MACFARLANE begs to acquaint his friends, and Gentlemen arriving in Honolulu, that his Hotel will be found to possess every requisite accommodation: Wines, Spirits, Ale and Porter, of superior quality. Superior Billiard Tables and Bowling Alleys. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.
WINE, SPIRITS, ETC., PER BOTTLE.
Champagne, . . . \$2.50 Whiskey . . . \$2.50
Port, . . . 2.00 Brandy, Martell's . . . 2.50
Sherry, . . . 2.00 Best . . . 2.50
Madeira, . . . 2.00 Gin, Schiedam, best 2.50
Hock, . . . 1.50 Ale, . . . 75
Sauterne, . . . 1.00 Porter, . . . 75
Claret, . . . 1.00 Cordials & Liqueurs 200
Cider, . . . 1.00 Old Tom, . . . 2.50
BATHS.
Hot Baths, . . . \$1.00
Cold and Shower Baths, . . . 50
Honolulu, September 21st, 1850.—19-1y.

HOTEL DE FRANCE.—VICTOR CHANCELER would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken the above well known stand, where he will be happy at all times to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage.
The bar will always be supplied with the best liquors and cigars. The table will be furnished from the very best market affords. Board by the day or week. Pic-nic and private parties supplied at short notice. Good sleeping rooms attached to the premises. [Sept 14-1y-18]

CANTON HOTEL.
THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the premises known as the Canton Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Thompson, begs to notify the residents of Honolulu and transient visitors generally, that their bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Wines, Liquors, etc., and the table with the best viands the market affords, having secured the services of a first rate cook and steward, they hope by assiduity and strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.
N. B. A well fitted Billiard Room, Bowling Alley and sleeping apartments attached to the premises.
JOHN BARTLETT & CO.
Honolulu, July 20, 10-6m

MAINE HOTEL.
BROWN & FRIEL, would respectfully notify their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the above named establishment, where they will be happy to receive the calls of those who may favor them with their patronage. The rooms are airy, and fitted up in elegant style. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors and cigars. Two good bowling alleys are connected with the house.
Strangers visiting this port, and gentlemen resident in Honolulu, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. 12-1y.

NEW HOTEL.
LIBERTY HALL.
The above House has recently been opened as a first class Hotel. No expense has been spared in fitting it with every modern convenience for comfort and elegance. The bar will always be supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars; and the proprietor hopes by strict attention to the wants of his customers, to merit a share of the public patronage.
JAMES DAWSON.
Honolulu, Sept. 7, 1850. 17 1/2 y.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.
Henry Macfarlane begs to inform his patrons and visitors to Honolulu that he has just re-opened the boarding department for the season; and that he intends, by supplying the table with every luxury that the market can afford, and paying strict attention to the comfort of his boarders, &c. to merit a renewal of the approbation which his house has always received.
Meal hours 8, 2, and 6 1/2 o'clock.
Honolulu Oct. 1, 1851-22-4f.

THE BEST QUALITY
IRISH POTATOES
IN ANY QUANTITY,
at the
LOWEST PRICES,
on the
Shortest Notice,
by
L. L. TORBERT,
at
HONOLULU, EAST MAUI.
Cargoes bought on commission at \$1.50 per ton or 12 1/2 cents per bush.
Enquire in Honolulu of A. P. Everett, or Makee, Anthon & Co.
There is a greater proportion of the RED potatoes at Honolulu than at any other part of the potato region.
Honolulu is the most convenient anchorage at the Island of Maui, to get cargoes on board. 6m-17

CHARLES BURGESS gives notice to the residents of Honolulu that he is able to supply them with all kinds of jewelry, viz: wedding rings, Keeper's stone set, plain and chased scale rings, ear hoops, shirt studs, wrist buttons, gold vest buttons, etc., etc. Jewelry repaired. Old gold, silver, and California coin bought.
A few very handsome cornelian stones, on hand.
CHAS. BURGESS, Jeweler.
11-6m King st., opposite the Maine Hotel

ISLAND PRODUCE.—The undersigned, having erected large and commodious buildings at Kahului, E. Maui, are prepared to furnish all kinds of Island Produce at that point at the shortest notice. Kahului is the landing place of the East Maui sugar plantations, and is a good and convenient harbor.
BOWLIN & CARTWRIGHT.
48-4f

STORE TO LET.—with immediate possession, the premises now occupied by Porter & Ogden in Kahumana Street. The lease has over 4 years to run. For particulars apply to **PORTER & OGDEN.**
Honolulu, Dec. 19, 1851-6t-32

F. W. THOMPSON, AUCTIONEER.
HONOLULU, OAHU, Hawaiian Islands.
Dec. 13, 1851-1y-31.

HENRY ROBINSON & CO.,
Merchants and Commission Agents.
9-4f HONOLULU, H. I.

CODA WATER.—The undersigned has this day entered into co-partnership for the manufacture of soda, salters and mineral waters, under the firm of E. Heeren & Co., and hereby respectfully solicits the patronage of their friends and the public in general.
ED. HEEREN.
July 26, 1851-4f-11

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.
The partnership hitherto existing between James Starkey, John Jackson Starkey and Robert C. Janion under the style of Starkey, Janion & Co. at Honolulu, has been this day dissolved, and will be wound up by the undersigned, who continues business as a Commission Merchant at the same place, as a Commission Merchant at the same place.
ROBERT C. JANION.
Honolulu Oct. 15, 1851-3m-23

The Polynesian.

ISAW HER IN CABRAGE TIME
A DUTCH MELODY.
BY SLOCOM SLUGS, ESQ.

I saw her first in cabbage time
She was a cutting crot—
She'd stop the cutter, now and then,
To turn a head about;
And as she'd salt it in a tub,
And stamp it down awhile,
Upon her fresh and rosy lip
Reposed a winking smile.
I saw her next in Winter time,
And still she gaily smiled;
For there, upon the cooking-stove
Her grub was being wiled.
Around the huge and greasy pot,
The steam came pouring out,
And from the smell, I knew that she
Was cooking "speck" and crot.
When next I saw her, in the Spring,
She smiled not as before;
A heavy weight was on her heart—
The crot was "all no more."
The pot she used to cook it in
Was eaten up with rust;
The cutter hung upon the wall,
Mid-spider webs and dust.
I've seen her often, since that time,
When all around was gay—
When others laughed and talked the most,
She'd frown and turn away.
I've watch'd to see a ray of joy;
But watch'd also in vain—
I never hope to see her smile
Till cabbage comes again!

For the Polynesian.
Mr. Editor.—Mr. Wyllie tells us in his communication on which I remarked in my last, that "to prohibit the natives from converting their Ti root into beer or spirits, restricts their industry, and deprives them of all the profits they might make by their sale for exportation." Now I have something to say on the subject of *Hawaiian industry and profit* connected with the manufacture of Ti root into beer, or spirits. The subject is one of so great importance that I trust you will give me a hearing, and on my part, I promise to be as brief as possible.

Mr. Wyllie will testify, I think, that none among us have been more indefatigable in their efforts to make the Hawaiians an industrious people than the friends of Temperance—I mean the Teetotalers. Adopting as their own motto "diligent in business," they have earnestly inculcated upon all classes the duty of laboring in their several spheres, and thus of "providing for honest things not only in the sight of the Lord, but in the sight of men." They have also directed the attention of the people to the decision of an Apostle,—that, "if any would not work neither should he eat." For one, Mr. Editor, claim that according to my ability, I have done as much as any other man, and am doing as much to make this nation an industrious one.

Still, I contend that *Industry* is a virtue and a blessing only when rightly directed. It may be directed into channels of business which will impoverish and well nigh ruin both individuals and the community. Need I specify the growing of opium, or the planting of poisonous roots. Men might be industrious in things as profitless as those described by Cowper, who spend life in "letting buckets into empty wells, and growing old in drawing nothing up." Who has not heard from the highest authority of men who earn wages "to put it into a bag with holes."

Every thing then, I repeat, depends upon the direction given to industry. If rightly directed; if turned into channels of public good, or private virtue; if made to furnish the means of a nation's intelligence and comfort; a nation's happiness at home and respectability abroad, and this without impairing the same benefits in other communities, then industry is a cardinal virtue, a rich blessing, beyond all praise. But, if, on the other hand, industry is ill directed, though it may show the brawny arm, the blistered hand and the bent shoulders of labor, it is scarcely less worthless than the huge arms and the endless clatter of the windmill disconnected from all machinery; or worse, it may be a very Cyclops dealing in his blind fury, its blows indiscriminately on friends and foes.

Now to the case in hand. Allowing for argument's sake, that the planting of Ti and the converting of it into beer or spirits, would increase greatly the industry of Hawaiians, would this I ask be giving to industry a right direction? Would it be analogous in any degree to filling the land with wheat and corn; with vegetables and fruits; with cattle, sheep, and goats; with school houses, churches, and private dwellings of durable materials? To ask the question is all that need be done. Would it be as harmless as the drawing up of empty buckets, or the putting of money into bags with holes? Nay, verily if the past history of the business gives anything like a true index to its future, the removing of the prohibition to engage in this business, would be like converting a now quiet people into very fends, and commissioning them to spread dismay, wretchedness and death through the length and breadth of this goodly land.

Thus much allowing that the manufacturing of ti-root by Hawaiians would increase their industry. But this can by no means be allowed. Who that has ever lived in the neighborhood of a distillery or a brewery can believe for a moment that the re-establishment of distilleries or breweries would increase the industry of the Hawaiians? In the first place, no truly respectable man, no man of christian principle, would be found willing to engage in any way in the business, either by selling the Ti, or by aiding in the work of converting it into a poison, for such they all declare it to be. Talk to such a man of profits made "by sale for exportation?" What, manufacture to sell what they know to be a baneful poverty, woe, death procuring, soul ruining beverage! Mr. Wyllie may scold, if he will—though I assure him that he deeply grieves and shocks many who have been his warm friends. I say he may scold the idea that "to export such articles is sinful" but he may be assured that none but those who love the "good creature," will be moved by his sneers. The time is near when no man of principle, no man who stands upon his reputation, will engage in the manufacture or sale of

intoxicating drinks, on any consideration.

Who then will engage (the prohibition being taken off) in the business of manufacturing beer or spirits from ti-root, and according to Mr. Wyllie, become more industrious? A few might possibly be driven by necessity to do so, and others of defective principles, be tempted by high wages to labor while. But the majority of those seen at the distillery or the brewery would be attracted there by the same influence and for the same reason that the flies and vermin are found around the vats of such establishments. They might work as do the vermin for the means of excitement, but as well might you call the one industrious as the other.

So much, Mr. Editor, for the prospect of increasing the industry of the Hawaiians by allowing them to make beer of their ti-root, or to distil spirits.—They will either increase an ill directed industry which will make them fends incarnate, or they will emulate the creeping vermin, more loathsome, in snuffing the fumes of the vat. Mr. Wyllie may choose which horn of the dilemma he pleases. Need I say a word of the profits which would in this way accrue to the Hawaiian nation?

Maui, December, 1851. AGRICOLUS.

For the Polynesian.

Honolulu, Dec. 25, 1851.
Mr. Editor.—Permit me through the medium of your paper, to wish its patrons a "merry Christmas," and a "very happy new year." Although, perhaps, I have rather prematurely wished them a happy new year, yet may it have the effect of sooner bringing to their minds, the feeling, the hopes and expectations, that are incident at the opening of every year. Here, in a foreign clime, thousands of miles from the land that gave them birth, are many who experiencing the difference between the social and moral improvements and advantages here, and of those at home, are led to pause and consider wherein they have been deficient, and also, wherein they may improve, and enlighten their own minds. The anniversary of the birth of Christ, and the dawning of a new year, are times that are held sacred in every one's breast, who venerates the memory of the meek and lowly Jesus, and of the swift elapse of time. A few more anniversaries like these, and we are no more. Would that we could realize the importance of bettering our minds and purifying our hearts for the opening of eternity.

Here, then do I wish to every one who reads these lines the cordial hope of a happy new year. Although we may miss the many social and domestic advantages to be obtained at home, yet let us consider, if by the want of privileges to which we have been accustomed, we find ourselves in a manner deteriorating from the path which we followed when at home, we should increase our watchfulness, lest in some unguarded moment we fall into the snare set by the wily adversary.

To the youth, then, let me urge the necessity of self-government. Although, many young men to whom I at this time particularly address myself, may not see this article, still may I force upon those who do see it, the necessity of moral attainments. I often see, Mr. Editor, as I pursue my daily avocations, many young men, who, brought up at home under the watchful eye of the father, and prayerful solicitude of the mother, and who, familiar with the sound of the "church-going bell," giving up all restraint, and allowing themselves to be hurried on through the broad road that leadeth to death. While others, more true to the interests of their maker evidently are earning for themselves a reputation and character, of which Solomon says, "So shalt thou find favor and good understanding in the sight of God and man."

Think not, I pray you young man, that though there be no father near to restrain, or mother to advise, though you are not acquainted to any extent with persons who are intimate with your parents at home, to keep secret those deeds which would make the blush of shame crimson the cheek which you would not have tinged even with suspicion.

Endeavor, then, to let this opening year be the year that behold thee keep the counsels which have been imparted to thee in thy early days; for who so wise as he, who can himself control. Once more then, young man let me beg of you to consider of the rapid movement of time's wing, for as the poet says

"Our life is a dream,
Our time is a stream,
Glides swiftly away,
And the fugitive moment refuses to stay."

Your's truly,

HOPE.

For the Polynesian.

HAWAIIAN CHARACTER.

Mr. Editor.—I am aware, that in the opinion of some people, no confidence can safely be put in Hawaiians, whatever they may profess.

And I am truly sorry, that quite a number, including some church members, merit this unenviable reputation. But I do not believe this is their general character; nor do I deem it fair, because one may have met with some bold villain, and arch hypocrites, among them, to condemn a nation, by wholesale.

I believe, and long have, that property is as safe here as in most parts of the U.S. I think moreover, that in proportion to the light the Hawaiians have, they are about as much influenced by correct principle, as any other people. I could give many reasons for thinking as I do, in this matter; but will merely state two incidents, of which I am perfectly cognizant.

As I was recently returning from Honolulu, my saddle bag, nearly filled with clothes, and containing \$80 in cash, lying loosely on the horse dropped off without my observing it. It was in an uninhabited region, about midway between Ewa and Waialua.
I had gone several miles, before I missed the bags, with whom I have but a slight acquaintance being on his way to Honolulu, saw them and presuming they were mine, came back a mile or two to bring them to me; but finding another neighbor, who was coming this way, he committed them

to him, requesting him to return them; and without claiming a reward, or even pay for his trouble, resumed his journey. Had he been so disposed, I know of nothing to have hindered him, from taking the money at least, without any risk of being detected.

Take another instance. A few months since another member of this church, and who is shrewd at driving a bargain, engaged to take some melons to market for so much apiece. And took them. But meanwhile the prices fell so that they brought very little more than the freight agreed on, which however was not high. When they came to settle the owner of the melons offered to pay, according to agreement. No, said the honest boat-man, "The Lord would not approve of my taking that. So he deducted from the freight till the cultivator was about as well paid as himself.—Cases like these, may be rare, among Hawaiians, and I have serious fears, that they are no less so, among the far more enlightened inhabitants of other land."

P. J. GULICK.

Waialua, Oahu, Dec. 19th, 1851.

AN ELECTIONEERING GEM.—One of the greatest electioneering gems of the age is a Mr. Daniel R. Russell, a candidate for auditor in Mississippi. His mode of electioneering is to deal with the "sovereigns" with the most blunt frankness, discarding every particle of blarneying humbug. The following sketch of a late speech delivered by him must have puzzled his opponent to reply to:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I rise—but there's no use of telling you that; you know I am up as well as I do. I am a modest man—very—but I have never lost a piety in my life. Being a scarce commodity among candidates, I thought I would mention it, for fear if I didn't you never would hear it.

Candidates are generally considered as nuisances, but they are not; they are the politest men in the world, shake you by the hand, ask you how your family, what's the prospect for crops, &c., and I am the politest man there is in the State. Davy Crockett says the politest man he ever saw when he asked a man to drink turned his back so that he might drink as much as he pleased. I beat that all hollow; I give a man a chance to drink twice if he wishes, for I not only turn around, but shut my eyes. I am not only the politest man, but the best electioneerer. You ought to see me shaking hands with the variations—the pump-handle and pendulum, the cross-cut and wiggle-waggle. I understand the science perfectly, and if any of the county candidates wish instructions they must call on me.

Fellow-citizens, I was born—if I hadn't been I wouldn't have been a candidate; but I am going to tell you where; 'twas not in Mississippi, but 'twas on the right side of the negro line; yet that's no your ticket. If so, think to scratch it off and put mine on. I am certain that I am competent, for who had ought to know better than I do? Nobody. I will allow that Swan is the best Auditor in the State—that is, till I am elected; then perhaps it's not proper for me to say any thing more. Yet, as an honest man, I am bound to say that I believe it's a grievous sin to hide any thing from my fellow-citizens; therefore, I say that it's my private opinion, publicly expressed, that I'll make the best Auditor there ever was in the United States.

'Tis not for honor I wish to be Auditor, for in my own county I was offered an office that was all honor—Coroner—which I respectfully declined.—The Auditor's office is worth some \$5,000 a year, and I am in for it like a thousand of brick. To show my goodness of heart, I'll make this offer to my competitor. I am sure of being elected, and he will lose something by the canvass; therefore I am willing to divide with him, with him, and he will have the honor; or he may have the honor, and I'll take the salary.

In the way of honors I have received enough to satisfy me for life. I went out to Mexico, eat pork and beans, slept in the rain and mud, and swallowed every thing except live Mexicans. If ordered to "go," I went; "charge," I charged; "break for the chaparral," you had better believe I beat a quartering horse in doing my duty.

My competitor Swan, is a bird of golden plumage, who has been swimming for the last four years in the Auditor's pond, \$5,000 a year. I am for rotation. I want to rotate him out, and to rotate myself in. There's plenty of room for him to swim outside of that pond; therefore pop in your votes for me; I'll pop him out, and pop myself in.

I am for a division of labor. Swan says he has to work all the time, with his nose down to the public grindstone. Four years must we ground it to a point. Poor fellow, with him, and he must insist on having the handle of his mug ground clean off. I have a large, full-grown, and well-blown nose, red as a beet and tough as sole leather. I rush to the post of duty. I offer it up as a sacrifice. I clap it on the grindstone. Fellow citizens, grind away—grind till I holler enuff, and that will be some time first, for I'd hang like grim death to a dead African. Time's most out. Well, I like to forget to tell you my name. Its Daniel Crockett, Dan. Not a handsome name, for my people are poor people, who lived where the quality appropriated all the nice names; therefore they had to take what was left and divide around among us; but it's as handsome as I am.—R. Russell. Remember, every one of you, that it's not Swan.

I am sure to be elected; so, one and all, great and small, short and tall, when you come down to Jackson, after the election, stop at the Auditor's office; the latch string always hangs out; enter without knocking; take off your things and make yourself at home.

[Dan crunched out of the stand, bobbing his head like a tip-up, amid the cheers for "Dan," "A Dan Russell," and young "Davy Crockett!"]

STEAM BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA.—We have perused with much interest and attention the proceedings of the Parliamentary Committee, on the subject of Steam communication with Australia, and lay the result of our observations before our readers. The Committee had to select from three routes: one via Singapore, one via Panama, and the other via the Cape of Good Hope. As far as these three places upon each route, there is already steam communication, and the question for the Committee to solve was, from which of the three should the line be continued and completed.

The present course of post from England to Australia—that is to say the time required for letters to go, and answers to come back, is on an average about 275 days. If the line were continued from Singapore, this would be reduced to 169 days—if from Panama to 133 days, and if from the Cape to 133 days. The Committee, after mature deliberation, decided upon the Cape route—their principal reason for so doing being the unavoidable transshipments required upon both the other routes would render them quite unavailable for merchandise, and nearly so for colonists and emigrants, as only the swiftest class could avail of them. We think the committee have decided well. The service via the Cape will doubt-

less be performed by immense screw steamers, capable of taking a considerable quantity of cargo and passengers, the additional time required being more than compensated by these advantages. Besides which, this line will afford communication to all the ports of Australia,—Swan River, Adelaide, and Port Phillip, will all be touched at. The communication thus established will be inestimable to Australia generally. This would not have been afforded had either of the other routes been adopted. Sydney would doubtless have been the only port touched at. It appears to us that the passage home will be very tempestuous, and that it will be a long stage from Australia to the Cape, with westerly gales prevailing the whole distance. However, nautical men inform us, by standing North in the first instance, and sailing for the Cape in Lat. 30, these gales may be avoided,—though the report of the Committee seems to contemplate that a direct course will be made.

Had they decided upon the Singapore route, they would have embraced India and China in the arrangement, which would have been of great advantage to Australia, and to those connected with the India and China trade. This is much more extensive than the Committee have any idea of, but still we are free to admit that the advantages will hardly compensate for the additional accommodation above described.—On the other hand, had the Committee decided upon the Panama route, they would have done a most impolitic thing, in throwing the cream of the trade into the hands of our indefatigable and intelligent rivals, the Americans. We mean that the advices from Australia being received in the United States before they would reach England, they would certainly be acted upon and forestall operations emanating in England.

The line is not likely to be commenced for two years. In the meantime we wish that the Committee had recommended the employment of a steamer from Singapore once every two months. With this gold mine raging, and the prospect—indeed we may almost say the certainty—that the country around Bathurst will prove as rich in auriferous deposits as California, we would recommend this suggestion to private enterprise. The passengers from China, India, the Straits, and Java, must surely prove considerable, whilst the freight of gold, which must correspond with the sanguine temperament of the proprietors of the steamer.—Hong Kong Register, Aug. 19.

MISS SMIX ON EDUCATION.—We give the nip of a very amusing sketch which we find going the rounds without credit. Miss Smix, a remarkable cephalic "school marm," is giving an account of her endeavors to teach a "young idea"—a remarkably hard case—how to spell.
"At last," and here the sweet face of Miss Smix brightened, and the glimmer of some intended smile played over it, "I got him clean through the alphabet, and he could point out any letter by name. In two weeks he got through his ba-be; &c., and one bright Monday morning I put him into la-la-dy-lady.—I had to tell him fifty times the nature of syllables, but his brain was opaque as a rock."

"Do you love pie?" said I, in order to interest him.

"Yes, ma'am."
"Well, then, 'apple' and 'pie' put together, spell 'apple-pie,' don't they?"
"Yes, ma'am."

"'Mince' and 'pie' spell what?"
"'Mince-pie.'"
"Right! 'Pumpkin' and 'pie' what?"
"'Pumpkin-pie.'"

"Then what does la-la-dy-dy, spell?"
"'Custard-pie'" said he, with a yell of delight at his success.

FROM WASHINGTON.—The Cuban Prisoners.—The Republic in giving the substance of a recent conversation with Gen. Conche, the Captain General of Cuba, says that he expressed his determination to recommend the Queen of Spain immediately to pardon the American prisoners on their reaching Lisbon; that he was only prevented doing so himself by the New Orleans outrages, which had since been explained to his satisfaction. He believed the President had done all in his power to prevent the invasion. The information of the Republic visited the prisoners, and found many of them sick and wounded, and says "he never saw men on the face of the earth, under such circumstances, behave better than they did, and he never felt so proud of the American character."—N. Y. Sun.

PROGRESS OF THE ROAD.—The Panama echo of Oct. 16th says:
We are rejoiced to be able to state, that the probability of cars passing regularly over the Panama Railroad to Miller's station before the middle of December, scarce admits of a doubt—and before the first of August, we are confidently assured there will be daily communication between Navy Bay and Gorgona. The Star says, "the first train of cars passed on Saturday from Navy Bay to Gorgona under steam! Hurrah for the railroad!"

Boston, Friday, Oct. 24, 1851.
The Massachusetts demonstration in favor of Daniel Webster for President, to take place in Faneuil Hall next Thursday evening, will represent every county in the State. The call is signed by numerous leading whigs. Many of the most eloquent men in the State will address the meeting.

PAINE'S LIGHT.—The Providence Post says, amongst the curiosities at the Fair which we have not yet noticed, is Paine's Atmospheric Light, which can be seen every evening, and which, in the estimation of our people, fully establishes Mr. Paine's claim to one of the most valuable discoveries of the present age.—Hartford Courant.

OCCUPATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The following calculation of the respective numbers engaged in the different principal occupations in life in the United States, we take from the Quarterly Patriot:
No. engaged in internal navigation . . . 33,076
No. engaged in the coastwise trade . . . 36,028
No. engaged in the learned professions . . . 65,353
No. engaged in commerce . . . 11,867
No. engaged in manufactures . . . 291,742
No. engaged in agriculture . . . 3,719,851

Not one person in ten thousand, says Mr. John Bell, can move his ears. A celebrated lecturer used to amuse his pupils